

full-length cDNA. At least one of the trait DNA molecules is derived from a DNA encoding a papaya ringspot viral coat protein. A single promoter sequence and a single termination sequence effect and end transcription in the DNA construct. The present invention also relates to a DNA construct which includes a fragment of a trait DNA molecule and a silencer DNA molecule. The fragment of a trait DNA molecule has a length that is insufficient to impart a desired trait to plants transformed with the trait DNA molecule. The fragment of a trait molecule is derived from a DNA molecule encoding a papaya ringspot virus coat protein and is at least 110 nucleotides in length. The silencer DNA molecule is effective to achieve post-transcriptional gene silencing and is coupled to the fragment of a trait DNA molecule with the trait and silencer DNA molecules collectively imparting the trait to plants transformed with the DNA construct. Expression systems, host cells, plants, and plant seeds containing the DNA constructs are disclosed. The present invention is also directed to imparting multiple traits to a plant by transforming a plant with a DNA construct of the present invention.

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coat*

In the Claims:

Please cancel claims 94 and 103.

Please amend claims 93, 96, 97-102, 104-109, and 111-121 as follows:

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93. (Amended) A DNA construct comprising:
 a plurality of fragments of trait DNA molecules at least some of which have a length that is independently insufficient to impart that trait to plants transformed with that fragment of a trait DNA molecule, wherein the fragments of trait DNA molecules are at least 110 nucleotides in length but are less than a full-length cDNA, said plurality of fragments of trait DNA molecules collectively impart their traits to plants transformed with said DNA construct and effect silencing of the DNA construct, wherein at least one of the fragments of trait DNA molecules is derived from a DNA molecule encoding a papaya ringspot virus coat protein;
 a single promoter sequence which effects transcription of the plurality of fragments of trait DNA molecules; and
 a single termination sequence which ends transcription of the plurality of fragments of trait DNA molecules.